

public caused by suspending part 74 operations. When specifically authorized, short test operations may be made during the period of suspended operation to check the efficacy of remedial measures.

[47 FR 1395, Jan. 13, 1982]

#### § 74.24 Short-term operation.

The classes of broadcast auxiliary stations provided for in subparts D, E, F and H of this part may be operated on a short-term basis under the authority conveyed by a part 73 license without prior authorization from the FCC, subject to the following conditions:

(a) The part 73 licensee of this chapter must be eligible to operate the particular class of broadcast auxiliary station.

(b) The short-term broadcast auxiliary station shall be operated in conformance with all normally applicable regulations to the extent they are not superceded by specific provisions of this section.

(c) Short-term operation is on a secondary, non-interference basis to regularly authorized stations and shall be discontinued immediately upon notification that perceptible interference is being caused to the operation of a regularly authorized station. Short-term station operators shall, to the extent practicable, use only the effective radiated power and antenna height necessary for satisfactory system performance.

(d) Short-term operation by a part 73 licensee shall not exceed 720 hours annually per frequency.

NOTE: Certain frequencies shared with other services which are normally available for permanent broadcast auxiliary station assignment may not be available for short-term operation. Refer to any note(s) which may be applicable to the use of a specific frequency prior to initiating operation.

(e) The antenna height of a station operated pursuant to this section shall not increase the height of any man-made antenna supporting structure, or increase by more than 6.1 meters (20 feet) the height of any other type of man-made structure or natural formation. However, the facilities of an authorized broadcast auxiliary station belonging to another licensee may be

operated in accordance with the terms of its outstanding authorization.

(f) Stations operated pursuant to this section shall be identified by the transmission of the call sign of the associated broadcast station.

(g) The part 73 licensee of this chapter, prior to operating pursuant to the provisions of this section shall, for the intended location or area-of-operation, notify the appropriate frequency coordination committee or any licensee(s) assigned the use of the proposed operating frequency, concerning the particulars of the intended operation and shall provide the name and telephone number of a person who may be contacted in the event of interference. Information on active frequency coordination committees may be obtained by contacting the FCC's Auxiliary Services Branch at (202) 634-6307 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Eastern Time. Except as provided below, this notification provision shall not apply where an unanticipated need for immediate short-term mobile station operation would render compliance with the provisions of this paragraph impractical.

(1) A CARS licensee shall always be given advance notification prior to the commencement of short-term operation on or adjacent to an assigned frequency.

(h) Short-term operation is limited to areas south or west of the United States-Canada border as follows:

(1) Use of broadcast auxiliary service frequencies below 470 MHz is limited to areas of the United States south of Line A or west of Line C unless the effective radiated power of the station is 5 watts or less.

NOTE: Line A is a line above which frequency assignments made by the Federal Communications Commission are coordinated with the Canadian Department of Communications and which begins at Aberdeen, Washington, running by great circle arc to the intersection of 48° N., 120° W., then along parallel 48° N., to the intersection of 95° W., then by great circle arc through the southernmost point of Duluth, Minnesota, then by great circle arc to 45° N., 85° W., then southward along meridian 85° W., to its intersection with parallel 41° N., then along parallel 41° N., to its intersection with meridian 82° W., then by great circle arc through the southernmost point of Bangor, Maine, then by great circle arc through the

southernmost point of Searsport, Maine, at which point it terminates. Line C is a line east of which frequency assignments are similarly coordinated and which begins at the intersection of 70° N., 144° W., then by great circle arc to the intersection of 60° N., 143° W., then by great circle arc so as to include all of the Alaskan Panhandle.

(2) A broadcast auxiliary service station operating on frequencies between 470 MHz and 1 GHz must be at least 56.3 kilometers (35 miles) south (or west, as appropriate) of the United States-Canada border if the antenna looks within a 200° sector toward the border; or, the station must be at least 8.1 kilometers (5 miles) south (or west, as appropriate) if the antenna looks within a 160° sector away from the border. However, operation is not permitted in either of these two situations if the station would be within the coordination distance of a receiving earth station in Canada which uses the same frequency band. (The coordination distance is the distance, calculated for any station, according to Appendix 28 of the International Radio Regulations.)

(3) A broadcast auxiliary service station operating on frequencies above 1 GHz shall not be located within the coordination distance of a receiving earth station in Canada which uses the same frequency band. (The coordination distance is the distance, calculated for any station, according to Appendix 28 of the international Radio Regulations.)

(i) Short-term operation of a remote pickup broadcast base station, a remote pickup automatic relay station, an aural broadcast STL station, an aural broadcast intercity relay station, a TV STL station, a TV intercity relay station or a TV translator relay station in the National Radio Quiet Zone, the Table Mountain Radio Receiving Zone, or near FCC monitoring stations is subject to the same advance notification procedures applicable to regular applications as provided for in §§ 73.1030 and 74.12, except that inasmuch as short-term operation does not involve an application process, the provisions relating to agency objection procedures shall not apply. It shall simply be necessary for the part 73 licensee of this chapter to contact the potentially affected agency and obtain advance approval for the proposed short-term op-

eration. Where protection to FCC monitoring stations is concerned, approval for short-term operation may be given by the local Engineer-in-Charge.

(j)(1) This paragraph applies only to operations which will transmit on frequencies under 15 GHz. Prior to commencing short-term operation of a remote pickup broadcast station, a remote pickup automatic relay station, an aural broadcast STL station, an aural broadcast intercity relay station, a TV STL station, a TV intercity relay station, a TV translator relay station, a TV pickup station, or a TV microwave booster station within the 4-mile (6.4 kilometer) radius Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Protection Zone (centered on NAD-83 Geographical Coordinates North Latitude 18°20'38.28', West Longitude 66°45'09.42'), an applicant must notify the Arecibo Observatory, located near Arecibo, Puerto Rico. Operations within the Puerto Rico Coordination Zone (*i.e.*, on the islands of Puerto Rico, Desecheo, Mona, Vieques, or Culebra), but outside the Protection Zone, whether short term or long term, shall provide notification to the Arecibo Observatory prior to commencing operation. Notification should be directed to the following: Interference Office, Arecibo Observatory, Post Office Box 995, Arecibo, Puerto Rico 00613, Tel. (809) 878-2612, Fax (809) 878-1861, E-mail [prcz@naic.edu](mailto:prcz@naic.edu).

(2) Notification of short-term operations may be provided by telephone, fax, or electronic mail. The notification for long-term operations shall be written or electronic, and shall set forth the technical parameters of the proposed station, including the geographical coordinates of the antenna (NAD-83 datum), antenna height above ground, ground elevation at the antenna, antenna directivity and gain, proposed frequency and FCC Rule Part, type of emission, effective radiated power, and whether the proposed use is itinerant. Applicants may wish to consult interference guidelines, which will be provided by Cornell University. In addition, the applicant shall indicate in its application to the Commission the date notification was made to the Observatory. Generally, submission of the information in the technical portion of the FCC license application is

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adequate notification. After receipt of such applications in non-emergency situations, the Commission will allow the Arecibo Observatory a period of 20 days for comments or objections in response to the notification indicated. The applicant will be required to make reasonable efforts in order to resolve or mitigate any potential interference problem with the Arecibo Observatory and to file either an amendment to the application or a modification application, as appropriate. If the Commission determines that an applicant has satisfied its responsibility to make reasonable efforts to protect the Observatory from interference, its application may be granted. In emergency situations in which prior notification or approval is not practicable, notification or approval must be accomplished as soon as possible after operations begin.

(Secs. 4, 303, 48 Stat., as amended, 1066, 1032; 47 U.S.C. 158, 303)

[47 FR 9219, Mar. 4, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 34356, Aug. 30, 1984; 50 FR 23709, June 5, 1985; 62 FR 55532, Oct. 27, 1997]

### § 74.28 Additional orders.

In case the rules contained in this part do not cover all phases of operation or experimentation with respect to external effects, the FCC may make supplemental or additional orders in each case as may be deemed necessary.

[47 FR 53022, Nov. 24, 1982]

### § 74.30 Antenna structure, marking and lighting.

The provisions of part 17 of the FCC rules (Construction, Marking, and Lighting of Antenna Structures) require certain antenna structures to be painted and/or lighted in accordance with the provisions of §§17.47 through 17.56 of the FCC rules.

[47 FR 53022, Nov. 24, 1982]

### § 74.32 Operation in the 17.8–19.7 GHz band.

(a) To minimize or avoid harmful interference to Government Satellite Earth Stations located in the Denver, Colorado and Washington, DC areas, any application for a new station license to operate in the 17.8–19.7 GHz band, or for modification of an existing station license in this band which

would change the frequency, power, emission, modulation, polarization, antenna height or directivity, or location of such a station, must be coordinated with the Federal Government by the Commission before an authorization will be issued, if the station or proposed station is located in whole or in part within any of the areas defined by the following rectangles or circles:

#### *Denver, CO Area*

##### Rectangle 1:

41°30'00" N. Lat. on the north  
103°10'00" W. Long. on the east  
38°30'00" N. Lat. on the south  
106°30'00" W. Long. on the west

##### Rectangle 2:

38°30'00" N. Lat. on the north  
105°00'00" W. Long. on the east  
37°30'00" N. Lat. on the south  
105°50'00" W. Long. on the west

##### Rectangle 3:

40°08'00" N. Lat. on the north  
107°00'00" W. Long. on the east  
39°56'00" N. Lat. on the south  
107°15'00" W. Long. on the west

#### *Washington, DC Area*

##### Rectangle

38°40'00" N. Lat. on the north  
78°50'00" W. Long. on the east  
38°10'00" N. Lat. on the south  
79°20'00" W. Long. on the west

or

(b) Within a radius of 178 km of 38°48'00" N. Lat./76° 52'00" W. Long.

(c) In addition, no application seeking authority to operate in the 17.8–19.7 GHz band will be accepted for filing if the proposed station is located within 20 km of the following coordinates:

Denver, CO area: 39°43'00" N. Lat./104°46'00" W. Long.

Washington, DC area: 38°48'00" N. Lat. / 76°52'00" W. Long.

NOTE TO §74.32: The coordinates cited in this section are specified in terms of the "North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83)" with an accuracy of ±30 meters with respect to the "National Spatial Reference System".

[62 FR 55537, Oct. 27, 1997]

## Subpart A—Experimental Broadcast Stations

### § 74.101 Experimental broadcast station.

The term *experimental broadcast station* means a station licensed for experimental or developmental transmission